

3. In discovering tuberculosis alone it has paid this concern as follows:

(a) In six years we have prevented 217 active cases from being employed.

(b) Have discovered 249 cases among our employees and have taken care of them.

(c) 140 have been cured and are back at work from one month to five years.

It has been impossible to estimate the in-

creased efficiency of the entire working force by ruling out these cases of tuberculosis and these sources of contamination.

Above all, the far-reaching, humanizing influence of this industrial hygiene work is beyond price. And, did you ever think of it—I believe such medical work as this is driving our country into the truest form of Socialism.

"Census of the Deaf and Dumb—1910."

Review by Louis I. Dublin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

Under this title the Census Bureau has recently issued a preliminary bulletin giving the results of the first statistical study of deaf-mutism in this country. The tabulation covers in some detail 19,154 deaf-mutes who returned replies to the Bureau's special inquiry blank out of the total of 44,708 persons originally reported as deaf and dumb by the enumerators of the Thirteenth Census. These 19,154 cases are distributed by geographic divisions, by age and sex, race and nativity, marital condition, and age at which hearing was lost.

The most interesting table is the last, which shows the distribution according to age when hearing was lost. 11,613, or 60.6 per cent. of all the cases, were acquired rather than congenital cases of deafness and of this number 42.9 per cent. were acquired between the ages of one and three. This fact is significant, since it is at the earlier ages that children are most susceptible to measles, whooping cough and other diseases which often result in deafness.

From the figures given in the tables, one would infer that there was a preponderance of deaf-mutism among males, at all ages, among both white and colored, and among the native as well as the foreign born; the sex ratio for the deaf-mutes is 121.4 males to 100 females as compared with 106.0

in the total population. The age distribution of the deaf-mutes is also very different from that of the general population. This is especially marked at the ages under five, which comprise only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of deaf-mutes as against 11.7 per cent. in the population as a whole. The whites show a greater incidence of deaf-mutism than the colored; they form 94.1 per cent. of the defectives, although the whites comprise only 88.8 per cent. of the population. Similarly there is a preponderance of native born among the deaf-mutes; they form 89.9 per cent. of the total as against 83.7 per cent. in the population. Whether the above conclusions can properly be drawn depends entirely upon whether those who returned inquiry blanks are representative of all deaf-mutes. The question is especially pertinent in connection with the apparently greater incidence of deaf-mutism among the whites and the native born; for, in general, one would expect a proportionately larger number of returns from them than from the colored and the foreign born deaf-mutes.

The second and fuller report is awaited with interest. It will cover such points as deafness among relatives, facts about schooling, means of communication, occupation and earnings.

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